

LABOR CLARION

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No. 18

Governor Olson Vetoes the "Hot Cargo" Bill

Governor Olson late Tuesday night vetoed the Gordon-Rich-Hays bill, which measure proposes to outlaw "hot cargo" and the secondary boycott during the present emergency.

He declared his reasons for vetoing the bill are to be found in the provisions "of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of California, and in my oath of office to support them."

"According to my understanding," the Governor continued, "of those provisions and their interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States and Supreme Court of this State, I could not approve this bill without violating that oath."

He declared further that if the bill were to go to the State's statute books, "operations under it would, in my humble judgment, foment unprecedented industrial strife in our State, interrupting beyond any previous experience the normal course of industry and commerce."

Week's Legislative Record

As the LABOR CLARION went to press this week one day earlier than usual, on account of the holiday, the report on legislative matters is confined, except in one or two instances, to the existing situation at the close of last week, and is comprised of the review given by Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor prior to his returning to Sacramento for the current week's session.

Anti-Labor Forces Active

Various news reports were to the effect that Governor Olson would veto the "hot cargo" bill (S. B. 877). It was learned during the past week that virtually every employer on the "We Don't Patronize" list of organized labor has been writing to assemblymen who voted against S. B. 877 in an effort to shake their support of veto of the bill by the Governor.

Secretary Vandeleur stressed the vital need of continued letters or telegrams from unions and union members asking their senators and assemblymen to sustain the veto. Due to the session record of the majority of the senators in passing legislation opposed by labor, or in refusing to support labor-sponsored measures, it was considered almost a certainty that the labor's fight to sustain a veto of the bill by Governor Olson would have to be made in the Assembly. To that end union members and their friends were urged to contact their representatives in that body. DO IT NOW!

Seek Adjournment

The Senate has adopted a proposal for adjournment on June 6. This will require concurrence by the Assembly. It was considered doubtful this week that Assembly approval would be given, due to the amount of business yet remaining on the Assembly calendar. In addition, the budget has not yet been adopted, the two houses being in direct opposition on many items, and the entire matter has been sent to conference of a committee of the two branches. Reports on Tuesday were that "agreement to disagree" was rife in the conference committee.

Sub-Contractors on Public Work

The Assembly this week passed A.B. 1731 (by Cain) under the provisions of which contractors for any public work or improvements when submitting bids must also name sub-contractors on such work. This measure had the backing of the State Federation of Labor.

Last Monday night the Senate passed, 24 to 9, the Assembly-approved Desmond bill making amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act. Labor has fought the measure from its inception, and Senator

Shelley made a final stand against it during the Senate debate Monday, insisting that its provisions would go much further than curtailing "chiselers" (at whom it was alleged by its proponents to be aimed), and that it would deprive thousands of persons of unemployment benefits to which they are rightly entitled.

Desmond Bill Given Passage

The bill, however, was sponsored by a united front of industrial, commercial and agricultural employers, and provides a new formula to reduce the payroll taxes of many employers. These interests had also inserted in the bill provisions having to do with the State's handling of federal funds, which the federal authorities have demanded under threat of possibly cutting off federal grants. These provisions had been boldly "lifted" from measures on the same subject which had been sponsored by labor. The bill now goes to the Governor for veto or approval.

Unemployment Insurance

An unexpected switch by Assemblyman Welch of San Francisco, in the Assembly committee on unemployment, sent to the floor of the Assembly for vote S. B. 876, which proposes taking away unemployment insurance benefits from an estimated 100,000 packing house workers, cannery workers, warehousemen, teamsters, mechanics and others now covered by the Act. The bill, introduced by Senators Gordon, Rich and Hays, and passed by the Senate, re-defines agricultural labor.

Dr. Paul Taylor, professor at the University of California, in testimony before the Senate committee, estimated that at least 100,000 workers now covered would be excluded from the Act by S. B. 876. Vice-President Kimball of the Farm Bureau Federation admitted, in testimony before the committee, that at least 40,000 workers engaged in the commercial pack-

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Meany Will Visit England To Observe Conditions

Meeting at Washington in annual spring session, the American Federation of Labor executive council accepted an invitation from the British Trades Union Congress to send a delegation to England to study wartime conditions. Announcing acceptance of the invitation, President William Green of the Federation said Secretary-Treasurer George Meany hoped to make the trip by air in June. Another A.F.L. official may go with Meany, but no selection had been made.

Green also announced that the executive council had voted approval of action of Federation officials in vigorously opposing the Vinson bill, for compulsory "cooling-off" periods before calling of strikes in defense industries. The council, he added, had discussed plans for legislative and legal action to combat restrictive legislation proposed or enacted in Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas and other states.

All aspects of the national defense program were to be thoroughly considered at the Council meeting. Plans for further labor co-operation with the Government in expediting the defense program were to be weighed, as well as plans for economic adjustments after the emergency ends.

The foreign policy of the United States was scheduled to receive careful consideration, and it was expected that the Council would prepare and issue statements on that subject, including the question of convoys.

U. S. Senate Committee Conducting Hearings on Local Machinists' Strike

The strike of Machinists in the Bay area has continued in full force throughout the week in so far as members of that craft are concerned. Eleven yards are involved, with the possibility of another being added to the list at the end of the week.

The latter would be the Western Pipe and Steel Company, which heretofore has been working under an individual agreement and was not an original signatory to the "master agreement" negotiated by the Metal Trades Unions for the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry.

Another Yard May Be Involved

This week the Western company announced it had signed the coast-wide pact and would therefore conform to its wage-and-hour conditions. That situation would bring about a change in the scale with respect to overtime after forty hours. The striking machinists demand double time for such work, in contrast with the time-and-a-half provision in the coastwide agreement. The Western, also, has been paying \$1 an hour for straight time under its individual contract with the union. The coast agreement provides for \$1.12 per hour, but the machinists are asking for \$1.15.

A clause in the Western special agreement provided that it would not expire until the five C-1 ships are completed with superstructure and engines. Machinist representatives declare they will insist the company live up to the double time clause of that agreement. A "showdown" on this latter, however, would not come until Saturday of this week, when the forty hours for the current week would expire, and it is stated that the machinists will await that time before ceasing work at the Western plant, in case their demand for overtime at double time is refused.

Washington Committee Hearing

In the meantime the Bay Area situation has been transferred to Washington in so far as any probability of a settlement of the strike is concerned. In the national capital a Senate committee is holding a hearing "for the purpose," as the committee chairman has declared, "of ascertaining why we can't have ships and who is responsible for the failure to re-open the shipyards."

E. F. Dillon and Harry Hook, business agents of Lodge 68, San Francisco Machinists (A.F.L.), and a representative of the C.I.O. machinists in the East Bay are in Washington, in response to summons by the Senate committee, but up to Tuesday had not been called on to testify.

President Green Testifies

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was before the committee on Tuesday. According to press dispatches, Green condemned the strike and declared it placed the "good name and the reputation" of the A.F.L. in jeopardy, and cited the coastwide agreement, to which the Machinists' Union is a party through one of its representatives having signed the pact. Machinists declare that they had voted against acceptance of the agreement in a referendum vote upon its being submitted to the unions. Other metal trades crafts, however, by a majority vote accepted the contract and declare it binding upon the machinists in that the latter had participated in the referendum. The agreement contained a "no strike, no lockout" clause.)

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Committee Hearing on Local Machinists' Strike

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President Green explained to the Senate committee that under the constitution of the A.F.L. he could do no more than appeal to the strikers to return to work, and that the Machinists' International Association has the actual jurisdiction. "I understand the International Association has taken a position opposite to mine," he continued, "and has indorsed the strike." Other units of the Pacific Coast metal trades unions, Green declared, are determined to "carry out their word" and want to go back to work in the yards. The machinists' local, he pointed out, is the only one on strike.

Asks Expulsion of Machinists

At the Senate committee hearing Chairman Truman of the committee proposed the A.F.L. expel the International Machinists' Association for approving the strike. President Green replied this would constitute "extreme steps," and that he felt persuasion might be effective eventually.

President Brown of the Machinists was asked by Chairman Truman if the Bethlehem company would sign the agreement without change whether the Machinists' union would also sign. Brown replied the union would sign and would withdraw strike sanction as far as Bethlehem was concerned. (It was pointed out in San Francisco, in regard to Brown's answer to the question, that all local shipyards, except Bethlehem, already had signed the agreement, hence there could be no reason for a strike by the Machinists except in the case of the Bethlehem plant.)

Earlier in the week President Green had filed an immediate protest to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land's call for government intervention by force in the San Francisco strike. "Such an action," Green said, "in my judgment would defeat its very purpose. I could not and would not approve such a policy."

Return to Employment

During the past week variously estimated numbers of workers affiliated with other unions in the metal trades and other crafts have continued to pass the picket lines maintained by the machinists. They are being taken to the yards from a central place by U. S. navy trucks manned by navy drivers. None of the navy men, however, carry arms of any kind and there have been only minor disturbances, though booing and jeering have been reported. A number of workers have also gone to the yards without being carried in the trucks.

Each morning during the week John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has been on hand to accompany those who were going to work in one or another of the yards. Frey has declared the strike is unwarranted, and that the union members should return to employment. In accompanying the returning em-

ployees he was following out his declaration of last week that he would not ask the members of union organizations to do anything that he would not do himself. Frey was also summoned to Washington, but replied that his presence here was of more consequence.

1100 Reported At One Plant

A general return to work has only been attempted thus far in some three or four plants, principal of which has been at the Moore Dry Dock Company in Oakland. Tuesday it was reported that over 1100 returned to work at that plant, about 100 more than on the previous day, and some 500 more than on Saturday. Company officials stated this plant could continue work for four or five months without machinists. At the General Engineering yard in Alameda between 400 and 500 were reported employed, and at the Matson repair plant it was stated there was a gradual increase in the return of non-strikers to their employment. None of these figures, however, approach the complement of workers employed in these yards prior to the strike.

There was no late report on the negotiations, begun last week, by officials of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, to reach an agreement with the Bethlehem Company, which firm has never had an agreement with the unions but which prior to the strike had been complying with the wage-and-hour provisions of the coastwide contract, though not a signatory thereto.

A message from the strikers' officials in Washington, on Tuesday, quoted Philip Murray, national president of the C.I.O., and Harvey W. Browne, president of the International Association of Machinists, as indorsing the strike.

"SAN FRANCISCO" BUMPER STRIPS

Good-will bumper strips inscribed "San Francisco, Your Friendly Neighbor," are available to all San Franciscans planning out-of-town trips over the Memorial Day week-end. Motorists may obtain them at the eleven fire houses which are district headquarters of battalion chiefs. Firemen will place the bumper strips on the automobiles. Purpose of the bumper strips is to identify San Franciscans visiting rural areas and call to the attention of rural residents the fact that San Franciscans visit them, take an interest in them, patronize their businesses and recreational enterprises.

Edward F. Remus Dead

Edward F. Remus, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor for the Seventh district, died of a heart attack in a Fresno hospital last Friday afternoon after being stricken at his home earlier in the day.

The deceased official of the Federation was first elected at the Oakland convention in 1939 and was re-elected last year. He was business agent for District No. 87 of the International Association of Machinists and generally active in union circles throughout the San Joaquin Valley. He also was serving as a member of one of the army draft boards in that area.

Mr. Remus was a native of Homestead, Pa., 43 years of age, and is survived by the widow, two sons and a daughter. Funeral services were held last Monday.

California voters in 1942 will pass on a constitutional amendment to raise the salaries of state senators and assemblymen from \$1200 to \$2400 a year.

Railroad Brotherhoods to Seek Raise in Basic Pay

A 30 per cent increase in basic pay, with a minimum money increase of \$1.80 a day, will be demanded by the "Big Five" Railroad Brotherhoods. Meeting in Chicago, representatives of the Brotherhoods, with a membership of 350,000 engine, train and yard service workers voted to ask the increase, declaring it was called for by reason of "soaring prices and the general increased cost of living."

Unions of non-operating workers have asked vacations with pay and the demand is now under federal mediation. Heads of the Brotherhoods, in a statement, declared:

To Give Notice Next Month

"The 30 per cent increase will also apply to all arbitrary and miscellaneous rates, including special allowances and daily and monthly guarantees.

"The railroads will receive a formal notice of these demands, pursuant to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act and current agreements, on June 10, 1941.

"The wages of railway employees are dropping below wages paid to men in other industries.

"Soaring prices and the general increased cost of living, including rents and taxes imposed upon employees, are important factors in the situation.

Big Productivity Jump

"In four years the productivity of railroad men has increased 43 per cent without any increase in compensation.

"Railway employees suffered tremendously from the business depression which engulfed the nation in the early '30s, and they feel they have a right now to share in the profits accruing to the railroads as a result of the general increase in the business of the country."

Under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, after formal notice of the demand has been given to them individually, the roads have 30 days in which to confer with the unions. If agreements are not reached, a national conference will be held. If this fails, federal mediation is the next step. A final decision might thus be delayed for several months.

The last general wage increase to railroad workers was granted in 1937 and amounted to about 5 per cent.

METAL WORKERS' PAY RAISED

An agreement has been reached between employees and the J. B. Baird Corporation of Shreveport, La., as to wages and hours and there will be no strike. The 200 employees, machinists, molders and iron workers, received a wage increase of 10 cents an hour.

NEWSPAPER PRESSMEN

An arbitration decision granting 70 cents a day increase to union pressmen on the San Antonio Express-Evening News and San Antonio Light has been handed down by Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman, following a recent hearing. Retroactive to April 1, 1941, the decision makes the pressmen's new wage \$8.20 a day for journeymen and \$9.20 for men in charge.

LUMBER WORKERS' ELECTION

The N.L.R.B. last week ordered a runoff election within 30 days among employees of the Algoma Lumber Company, Algoma, Ore., to determine whether they wish to be represented by the Lumber and Sawmill Union (A.F.L.) or the International Woodworkers of America (C.I.O.) In an earlier election 85 votes were cast for the A.F.L. union, 92 for the C.I.O., and 59 against both.

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Labor Measures Pending Before the Legislature

(Continued from Page One)

ing of farm products would lose unemployment insurance if the definition in S. B. 876 were adopted.

Previously, the committee had eliminated the same provision from A. B. 560, after hearing testimony as to its effect upon the workers of California.

Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor, in protesting against the committee's action in reversing itself under pressure from the factory farms and agricultural middlemen, said that one of the arguments used to induce assemblymen to vote for A. B. 560, was that this provision had been deleted from the bill. He declared that the committee's action in reversing itself, after A. B. 560 had gone through the Assembly, was not fair to the members of the Assembly who voted for the bill under the impression that the re-definition of agricultural labor had been killed in committee.

"Taking a Double Shot"

The Assembly passed a series of bills introduced by Assemblyman T. Fenton Knight, which the author frankly admitted duplicated the provisions of A. B. 560 (the Desmond bill), denying unemployment insurance to thousands of workers contributing to the fund.

In answer to a question by Assemblyman George Collins of San Francisco, Knight said that the purpose of his bills was to take a double shot at amending the Unemployment Insurance Act in case Governor Olson vetoed A. B. 560.

The first of the bills passed was A. B. 1654, which reduces from 100 per cent to 73 per cent the charge against an employer's account for benefits paid to workers laid off by him.

The second bill passed was A. B. 1655, denying benefits to an estimated 200,000 workers, despite the fact that regular contributions to the fund are made by such workers. The bill also contains a section denying unemployment insurance benefits to workers who do not participate in a strike but who are made idle by a strike.

The other bills dealt with administrative changes, tying workers up in a maze of red tape, the violation of any minute section of which would bring about stoppage of benefit payments.

Assemblyman Hawkins, opposing the bills, asserted that these bills showed very little concern for the solvency of the unemployment insurance fund, but were concerned chiefly with restricting benefit payments so that more money would be available for refund to the employers in the form of "merit rating."

Workmen's Compensation Amendments

A strong plea for amending the Workmen's Compensation Act to insure just treatment of injured workers was made by labor before a sub-committee of the Assembly committee on insurance, in arguments on A. B. 519, introduced by Assemblyman Tenney and sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor.

The most important provision in this bill, Attorney Charles J. Janigian, appearing for the Federation, told the committee, is that section providing that payments made to sustain an injured worker and his family while undergoing treatment for an injury shall not be deducted when a final settlement is made for a disability.

Arrayed against the bill were a host of lobbyists, representing insurance companies, employers and hospitals, all arguing that fair treatment of an injured

worker would place an undue burden upon employers and the national defense program.

Although admitting, in response to a question from Attorney Janigian, that farmers are now exempt from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, Ralph Taylor, supposedly representing the farmers, chimed in the chorus of lobbyists against A. B. 519.

Another speaker against the bill was Thomas F. Clark, representing the California Hospital Association, who protested that provision of the bill which would permit an injured worker access to hospital records concerning his case. "Every insurance company investigator and attorney," replied the Federation attorney, "now has full access to the hospital records of injured workers. The only one denied a sight of such records is the patient. Surely he is entitled to know what part of his body has been removed in an operation or what the doctors found wrong with him."

Representatives of labor urged the sub-committee that if they could not approve all of A. B. 519 that they approve at least the portion giving injured workers: (1) The right to select their own doctors. (2) Access to hospital and medical records. (3) Permanent compensation in addition to temporary.

Meanwhile, scheduled for vote almost any day on the floor of the Assembly was A. B. 864, by Assemblyman Kilpatrick, which provides that compensation benefits for injured workers shall be computed on the basis of actual instead of average earnings. The measure was approved by the Assembly committee on insurance, and a strong campaign was being waged by the Federation to win legislative approval for the bill.

Window Cleaners' Safety Bill

With a unanimous vote from the Senate labor committee approving it, A. B. 1754, by Assemblyman Gaffney of San Francisco, providing for the installation of safety hooks on buildings to keep window cleaners from falling, went to the floor of the Senate for action last week. The bill has already been approved by the Assembly, and Senate passage will bring it to Governor Olson for signature.

TRUCKMEN GET ADVANCE

All the union dairies in Chattanooga have renewed one-year agreements carrying \$4 increases in pay for all inside workers. The contract with the King-Dobbs Company carried a \$3 raise, a week's vacation with pay, and the check-off, while the "first timer" contract with the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company provided for a \$3 to \$3.50 weekly boost.

Waiters in New Home

Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30, one of the substantial and numerically large units of the San Francisco labor movement, announces its removal to a new location, at 1040 Geary street. For many years the organization had been at 1256 Market street. In its new home Secretary Elmer Snyder declares that No. 30 has "the finest union headquarters in the country."

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Sea Safety Laws Above Labor Act, Court Rules

The U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last week held that the captain of a Texas Oil Company tanker was justified in discharging a boatswain for habitual drunkenness, despite the fact he was an elected labor organizer, and also denied enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board order of reinstatement.

At the same time, the judges remanded back to the Board for rehearing other portions of the order against the company, including a demand that the company "cease and desist" from discouraging union activity and reinstate a quartermaster.

"The court considers the proceedings before the Board were conducted with complete disregard for navigation laws created . . . to protect the safety of the crew," Circuit Judge William Denman wrote in his opinion. "In present day practice the sailors often are supplied through union or other hiring halls. Nevertheless, a captain is guilty of negligence if he fails to see to it that the crew shall be a true complement, sufficient for the safe conduct of the voyage, as required by that Act."

The hearing was held on an appeal from an N.L.R.B. order issued January 24, 1940. The two men were discharged at Port Arthur, Tex., in April, 1938, and brought charges of unfair labor practices and union discrimination against the company.

Teamsters' Joint Council Entertains

The Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7 entertained at a dinner and stage show at the Furniture Mart last week, that is reported to have been an outstanding event in labor circles.

Nearly 300 were in attendance, and specially invited guests included Mayor Rossi and other city officials and prominent leaders in the labor movement.

The stage show numbers and management were under the supervision of Helene Hughes and were an outstanding part of the evening's entertainment.

In the course of the program, and to the delight of his numerous friends, presentation of a handsome diamond ring was made to Walter R. Otto, former financial secretary of the Joint Council, in recognition of his more than twenty years of loyal and energetic service in the official positions which he occupied in the work of the Council and his own organization.

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FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1941

Workers' Physical Disability

Loss of time due to physical disability among defense workers is "the greatest single factor slowing up the production schedule," Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, said in a recent address in New York City.

Dr. Parran stressed the importance of health among defense workers and warned against the influence of "too many highly respectable and otherwise intelligent citizens who would junk our whole health structure for the sake of saving a few dollars for a few more guns or another battleship.

"In normal periods," the speaker said, "the loss of time due to all types of disability in industry amounts to 350,000,000 days a year; considerably more than 1,000,000 work years annually. Though little discussed, this is the single greatest factor slowing up the production schedule. In 1940, disability subtracted fifty times the losses due to strikes and lockouts."

Dr. Parran observed that to an increasing extent able-bodied and trained men going into military service were being replaced by less-trained women, youths and older men, "which sets the stage for a rise in accident and disease rates." In speeding up work, he said, a major problem was that of illness caused by fatigue.

The Poll Tax States

Appealing for support of the bill pending in Congress to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections, Representative Tenerowicz of Michigan, in a radio address, drew particular attention to the Southern States with reference to social and labor legislation in comparison with the remainder of the country. It is there that the poll tax "thrives." Conditions in these States have long been recognized by labor and it has been in that area that labor has had to wage some of its hardest, and often disheartening, campaigns. The American Federation of Labor has denounced the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting and is supporting the campaign for its abolition. In his address, Congressman Tenerowicz said, in part:

"While Congressmen from other parts of the country, with similar constituencies, have voted for social legislation to protect the rights of labor, to give aid to the unemployed, to promote public works projects and slum clearance programs, the poll tax state legislators from the South have almost uniformly opposed such legislation.

"People in all parts of the United States are vitally concerned about this device which keeps the Southern people from voting. The effect of this disfranchisement of the common people within the poll tax states is a matter of self-interest to the people in every state in the Union. The Fourth National Conference of Labor Legislation, held in Washington, reported that the Southern poll tax states rank lowest

in legislation protecting labor, women, and children.

"Only one Southern poll tax state has a minimum wage law for women, while twenty-five of the other states have such legislation, and in that one state government officials admit that the law is not enforced. Virginia is the only poll tax state which makes it illegal for women to work more than 48 hours a week.

"There are twice as many child laborers in the South as there are in the rest of the country. The need for legislation to protect the children is great, yet only one Southern state outlaws child labor for children under 16 years of age.

"I mention all of this because it has a meaning for the people not only in the South, but in the rest of the nation. When working conditions are below the normal standard in the poll tax states, the workers in the rest of the country are endangered.

"The cotton mills of New England will move to the South, as they have been moving, to take advantage of a people who have no legislative safeguards. The coal operators of the nation will try, as they have tried, to force the miners in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and in the other great coal producing areas to take lower wages because the miners in Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama work at a cheaper wage.

"If their fellow workers in the South must take lower wages and longer hours, then it will not be long before the same working conditions will be foisted upon them. So it is imperative for the welfare of every person throughout the United States to see that the Southern people are given the opportunity to subject their government officials to the test of popular approval."

Relief Supplies to Europe

News Flashes, issued from Chicago by the Czechoslovak National Council of America, points out one of the reasons why the British maintain a strict blockade against any food being delivered to territories occupied by the Germans. It is stated that vitamins sent from America can help fuel U-boats in the Atlantic Ocean.

That may sound fantastic, says the article, which then proceeds to explain that complete and satisfactory supervision of the unloading and distribution of relief supplies by the American relief commissioner may be accomplished in Belgium, for instance, with not an ounce crossing the frontier or a grain being delivered into Germany. But, the article continues:

"In Berlin, however, Dr. Funk is congratulating himself on having procured enough petrol to enable hundreds of bombers and fighters to raid London every night during the succeeding weeks; moreover this has been delivered free of charge by the American relief.

"What is the connection between wheat and petrol? If there is any, how has this leakage occurred in spite of the American Relief Commissioner's good work?

"In order not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, represented by the relief shipment, Dr. Funk does not, on this occasion, touch Belgium's wheat. Instead, he requisitions the nutritional equivalent in potatoes, of which the American commissioner can have no knowledge and over which he has no control. In doing so he is able to remove in potatoes nearly four times the weight of the wheat—the food value of potatoes being nearly a quarter that of wheat. But potatoes yield a very high percentage of alcohol. German ersatz factories are able to convert them into high-grade alcohol for road transport—thus releasing more petroleum to be converted into high-grade aviation fuel."

SMOKERS ARE SPENDING

Sales of 15 to 20-cent cigars are up 20.84 per cent from last year, the Cigar Institute of America reports. The institute said 5-centers sold 15.53 per cent better in April than in the 1940 month, and 8-to-15-centers 14.79 per cent better.

Comment on the News

International Labor News Service

Industrial and other changes affecting wage earners which may be expected as a result of the present slowing up in the growth of the population of the United States are discussed interestingly in "What the New Census Means," fifty-sixth in the series of popular, factual 10-cent pamphlets published by the Public Affairs Committee, New York.

Stuart Chase, writer of the pamphlet, says that a statistical bull's-eye was achieved in predicting the result of the 1940 census. "Four years ago," Chase points out, "the experts made varying estimates of the population. . . . Of these estimates they chose the two most probable—about 700,000 apart. . . . In the middle, splitting the difference . . . lies the figure 131,650,000 . . . Out of the census hoppers came the figure 131,669,275.

"Say the total population is a target. In the middle the predictors paint a bull's-eye, about 1/200th of the width of the target. . . . The census enumerators . . . hit the bull's-eye . . . less than 1/35th of its width off the center!"

* * *

By applying the same methods, Chase declares, the future population of the United States can be predicted with considerable accuracy. It is estimated that our population will reach a peak of between 140 and 150 million around 1970. After that, it will begin to fall.

"It is a superstition," Chase adds, "to believe that mere size itself is good or that constant growth is a blessing. . . . Maturity . . . gives us time to concentrate on the problems of consuming rather than everlastingly hustling to produce more and more. For the first time in our national history, we can think about quality rather than quantity.

"In schools, at any rate, the next generation of children should have a better break than the past one. Where overcrowding has been a problem, pupils can now have enough desk room in smaller classes, unless budgets are too drastically reduced.

* * *

"Certain industries will feel the shift in population more than others. Milk is one of them. Children consume 50 per cent more milk than adults. Manufacturers of many articles for children—clothing, perambulators, bicycles, toys—should prepare for a slackening demand.

"Industries catering to the aged will be stimulated. . . . Makers of golf clubs will do a brisker business than makers of tennis rackets. Publishers who lose in the text-book department may be able to expand their general trade department; older people like to read. Churches may gain members; also cults of various kinds. Pet shops, dealers in hearing aids, makers of canes, lenses, spectacle frames are among the businesses which may be expected to thrive. These forecasts sound frivolous, but they may be a serious matter for the manufacturers concerned."

And, the author might have added, the predicted changes will in all probability be an even more serious matter for the workers concerned.

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered."—Daniel Webster.

An appeal to motorists to drive carefully over the three-day Memorial Day holiday has been issued by Governor Culbert L. Olson. Pointing out that many persons will start on trips Thursday night and not return home until Sunday night or Monday, the Governor said chances for accidents are increased manyfold under such conditions. "If motorists will remember accidents don't just happen, the accident headlines will be missing next Monday morning," Governor Olson said. "Let every driver exercise the greatest possible caution."

"Beware of the Phrasemaker," Kennedy Warns

In an address to the graduating class of Ogelthorpe University, at Atlanta, last Saturday, Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, spoke as follows in the closing part of his address, which had been devoted in particular to the war situation as affecting the interests of the United States:

For you young Americans entering adult life in such a distorted time, the usual advice seems hollow. The ancient platitudes sound empty. Of course, you must have the qualities of greatness of heart and soul. But today your generation needs character and faith more than all those who have gone before.

You should affirmatively cultivate a suspicion of phrases, of slogans. Beware of the phrasemaker. America is deluged by messages. Budding revolutionaries have been stealing our priceless words—"Americanism," "Peace," "Democracy" and "Progress." What such words conceal is now more important than what they reveal.

Words Become Counterfeit

Words are but skins of thought, but so counterfeited have some of our words become through the deceit of communists and the technique of nazis that beguiling phrases such as "New Order," "Living Room" and even "Peace" have to be subjected to the most critical analysis lest we find ourselves marching behind false banners.

For example, the word "Liberal" has become entirely suspect because of the grossest sins committed in its name. Today many so-called leaders are professional liberals. They would rather be known as liberal than to be right. They have tortured a great word to cover a false philosophy, to-wit, that the end justifies the means.

No Slavish Devotion

Liberalism, your studies here at Ogelthorpe have taught you, has never meant a slavish devotion to a program but rather did liberalism connote a state of the spirit, a tolerance for the views of others, an attitude of respect for others and a willingness to learn by experiment, no less in social fields than in the physical sciences. Basically, liberalism predicates that man is a spirit and out of his God-like qualities can come the triumph over the baser instincts that have made him so many times "vile."

In one respect, the graduates of 1941 face a more attractive prospect than their fellow alumni of many years past. You will enter the stream of life at a time when the great machine of war is solving for you, for the time being at least, your problem of opportunity. Already we see signs of labor shortages, increased wages and rising price levels, all reflecting the quickened tempo that has followed our program of armament and aid to England.

False Sense of Security

But don't, I beg of you, be deluded into a false sense of security because you quickly find a place in the growing American war machine. When that machine slows down, as inevitably it will, you and your generation must face a staggering task. The dislocation which will follow our war efforts will be like nothing that our nation has ever experienced. The modern technique of war requires such an increase in government spending, in tax rates, in regulation and limitation of the private sphere of production and ultimately limitations in consumption itself that a return even to our modified capitalism of today will hardly be feasible.

Unemployment will be a threat on an alarming scale. Although there will no longer be futile debate about states' rights and the powers of the federal government, the vast problem of the credit of the federal government will confound you. The stamina of our system and the loyalty of our citizens will be put to the most severe test. Once more we will be faced with the problem of whether youth shall sell itself into state slave service for a pittance, as has happened in the states now running the course of revolution.

When the war machine has run down and the eco-

omic shock is being felt by every man, woman and child, new and sweet sounding slogans will fill the air. Short cuts to Utopia will be advocated on all sides. But out of those trying days that are to come your generation will find the great opportunity to serve your fellow man, to keep steady the democratic processes. Your generation must solve the next great crisis. Your generation will have the responsibility of insuring that the people through their elective representatives will have the courage and the intelligence to provide a new prime mover for our economy so that the young will be absorbed into jobs as they come out of school, and our system preserve its record of opportunity for youth.

Not only must you seek to alleviate the economic stress by courageous and forthright action, but you must preach anew the gospel that orderly progress can only be made in accordance with those traditions of law obedience which have been America's great heritage.

"Mirage and Fool's Gold"

Even though the more abundant life is a goal ever to be desired, it will be revealed as a mirage and as fool's gold; it will become as ashes in our mouth if we compromise with those personal liberties of action, speech, thought and religion which alone make human life the dignified process our Creator intended it to be.

Perhaps a century from now there will be agreement among historians as to the principal causes which have made our times the shambles they are—two worldwide conflicts in a little over a quarter of a century.

We have seen progress in mechanical things fantastic in their very brilliance, but in the art of living, in that one field which is the test of civilization and which is the first need of human happiness, our world has been a colossal failure. Why is it? We shall not find the answer in simple causes, but I suspect that basically there is a moral explanation. Intense nationalism, man's greed and the worship of the machine—yes, a little of all of these and more will be found in the diagnosis.

Maintain Essential Liberties

But when the history of these times has been written, I hope and pray it will show that the American lads of 1941 did not pave the way for a radical change by fostering class antagonism, that they recognized that the line between the rich and the poor in this country was vanishing, and properly so, in an ever increasing standard of living, and that they realized and took vigorous steps to spread the gospel of equality. Then will it be said of them that they contributed mightily to giving to all our people a sounder basis for orderly living and that all this was accomplished with the essential liberties still substantially unchanged.

May you bring honor to your families and to your college by the measure of wisdom you will give to the serious problems of tomorrow and by the degree of self-sacrifice with which you face your solemn obligations.

WAR TOLL ON CHURCHES

The bombing raids on England have laid a heavy toll on the churches. The number of churches wholly or partially destroyed up to the first of February, totaled 2659. This figure represents perhaps the most colossal destruction of religious edifices in the history of the world.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

California, with a population of 44.1 per square mile, ranked twenty-seventh among the States in density of population in 1940. Census Bureau figures showed Rhode Island at the head of the column with a population of 713,346 on 1058 square miles. This was a population of 674.2 in 1940 compared with 649.8 in 1930. Nevada was low with a population of 110,247 on 109,802 miles, or about one person per mile.

Legislative Outlook

By SENATOR JOHN F. SHELLEY

In at least two tests of strength last week, labor has made some headway; and even though the outcome on the dangerous "hot cargo" and unemployment insurance bills is still in doubt, the picture is much brighter.

Acting swiftly and in a very fair spirit, the Senate passed the budget bill, with many restorations in the items which directly affect labor. As originally written in the Assembly ways and means committee, the bill critically undermined our progressive state labor code, by failing to provide adequate funds for enforcement.

Crippling State Departments

It went even further than this, and actually proposed to abolish two important enforcement agencies: the Division of Industrial Welfare and the Division of Immigration and Housing. In addition to this crippling blow, the funds provided for the Department of Industrial Relations as a whole were inadequate to meet the heavy demands made upon it, especially in view of new duties arising from the national defense program.

Many labor organizations throughout the State have responded with protests against this attempt to nullify our labor laws, and the Senate's action last week was in part the result of these protests.

Increase for Inspections

As approved in the Senate, the bill restores approximately half of the amounts cut from the Governor's estimates by the Assembly, and in some cases more. The Labor Commissioner, for example, is given \$42,000 above the Assembly figure, and the Industrial Accident Commission item is increased \$135,000 to cover the new burden of safety inspections made necessary by the defense program. The two divisions which would have been eliminated are left intact, to continue their work of enforcing the minimum wage law for women, and making labor camp inspections.

Even these restorations were not wholly satisfactory to many senators, and I therefore proposed other increases; but these were refused by a close vote. As it stands, the bill is a very fair compromise measure and it should be defended against the attack which will be made upon it by Assembly members of the free conference committee.

Re-Statement of Existing Law

The second test came when amendments to Senate Bill 975, proposed by labor, were adopted in the Assembly. This is the companion measure to the "hot cargo" bill, and provides that collective bargaining agreements can be enforced in the courts. As passed by the Senate, the bill contained severe penalties and a broad statement of acts outlawed as interfering with labor agreements. These provisions were eliminated, leaving the bill as substantially a re-statement of the law now on the books.

In contrast to these two favorable developments, the bills designed to limit and restrict unemployment benefits have made new progress during the week. In particular, Assembly Bill 560 is now on final action file in the Senate, with a very good chance of passage. As with the county relief and street trades bills, a veto by the Governor is probable.

The situation may look more favorable today, but many things can happen to change this picture in the short time remaining before adjournment.

ECONOMIC COURSES AT U. C.

Five visiting professors will augment the regular economic staff of the University of California for the summer session at Berkeley. The courses to be offered by the visitors and by the regular staff cover the entire field of economics and, Dean Gettell says, offer students an unusually wide range of special subjects, including a graduate course in history of economic thought. Detailed information regarding these and other courses may be obtained from the Dean of the Summer Session, California Hall, Berkeley.

War Can Not Be Won by Cutting Output, Living Standards, Says A.F.L.

Defense needs require no lowering of living standards in the United States, the American Federation of Labor flatly declares in its current *Labor's Monthly Survey*.

"Many people," says the Federation, "seem to think of America as if it were Europe. In Europe, nations have been forced to make drastic cuts in consumers' buying power so as to reduce consumer goods production and save plant capacity for war materials. This has been done in England by rising prices and high taxes on workers and all consumers, in Germany by executive orders from the government. In America no such reduction of living standards is necessary.

Labor Supply Held Adequate

With the highest labor productivity in the world, American power to produce is adequate to meet the challenge. The Office of Production Management's bureau of research estimates that if we produce enough for all defense needs now in view and all civilian needs, we shall have to add, by December, 1942, some 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 more workers to the force employed in January, 1941.

"This allows for no increase in hours above forty per week and no gains in productivity—that is, shows the top number needed. In addition, we may also add from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 to our military forces. This would mean a maximum of 55,000,000 at work or under arms by the end of next year.

"According to O.P.M.," the Federation adds, "our labor supply is fully adequate to meet this demand, assuming that people who do not usually work (largely women) take jobs as they did in the last war. We have today about 7,000,000 unemployed (April) and may count on some 3,000,000 new workers."

Two Serious Shortages

The Federation goes on to say there are only two serious shortages: not enough plants to produce basic metals, especially steel, and not enough skilled workers if production expands much above present levels.

The way out of the first difficulty, the Survey contends, is to "expand plant capacity now for our fullest needs, and plan for high workers' income and high living standards after the war.

Future Use For Steel

"New steel capacity can then be used for automobiles, refrigerators, low cost housing on a vast scale, hospitals to provide adequate medical care and other elements of a high living standard."

Discussing how to cope with the second shortage, the Survey says:

"Present programs to train skilled workers are very inadequate. The A.F.L. offers its skilled members to work with management under union agreements

in a vast training program to build up the skills we need.

"This war has been rightly called a 'battle of production.' It cannot be won by cutting production and living standards. The forces of democracy must and can outproduce the dictatorships. Our immediate need is to build plants and train workers. In steel we have 85,000,000 tons yearly capacity; we need 111,000,000."

NATIONAL PARK CAMPING

Recreation seekers who plan camping trips to the national forests of California and southwestern Nevada are urged by the U. S. Forest Service to obtain campfire permits. The permits, free of charge, are available from all forest supervisors and rangers, offices of all automobile clubs in the State, the State Chamber of Commerce, and officials of the National Park Service, State Department of Natural Resources and county forestry departments.

Honor Slain Union Member

Remarkable homage was paid in Detroit to Arthur G. Queasbarth, a martyr to the cause of union labor, when 30,000 persons passed by his coffin during three days and nights prior to the funeral service. Floral offerings from forty-five union organizations were banked around the casket.

Queasbarth died in a battle between pickets and non-union men at the Currier Lumber Company. With other members of the Teamsters' Union, he was engaged in union activities at the company's yards as a part of the building construction tie-up caused by striking A.F.L. unions.

It was estimated that 7000 persons assembled in a pouring rain at the funeral services, only 150 of whom could be seated inside the chapel. The others stood outside in the rain, their clothing drenched, or sought shelter in neighboring places. More than 500 automobiles were in the funeral procession, and the first had reached the cemetery before the last passed by the funeral chapel. Their passing took forty-five minutes.

Scalise Aides Dropped From Union Positions

Sixteen international representatives appointed by George Scalise, former president of the Building Service Employees' International Union, who is now in Sing Sing prison for stealing union funds, have been dropped from the union payroll, William H. Cooper, secretary-treasurer of the union, announces.

Since March 1, when the union began its house-cleaning effort, 1800 new members have been brought into the organization in New York City, Cooper said. An organizing committee, consisting of representatives of all city locals and headed by Cooper, has been set up to speed the membership drive there.

Cooper, who succeeded Paul David as secretary-treasurer of the union on May 1, said the organization had "carried out to the letter" all the recommendations submitted to date by the special committee appointed to investigate the situation of the New York locals. The committee consists of Thomas Murtha, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Mediation Board, and Hugh Robertson, executive manager of Rockefeller Center.

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Safety Record Reduces U.S.H.A. Insurance Rate

A conspicuously favorable safety record has been established by public housing in the United States and this record has led to substantial rate reduction on liability and fire coverages on blanket insurance policies covering occupied projects, Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, declared in Washington recently.

"Safety starts on the drawing board," Administrator Straus said, "and the attention given this element at the very start of public housing projects means a constantly decreasing number of accidents."

Even little things are not overlooked. Since undersized baseball diamonds have shown themselves particularly conducive to accidents, they are eliminated from recreational areas. Downspouts are placed so that they don't pour water, which might freeze, over sidewalks. Open joints in sidewalks, in which high heels might catch, are avoided, as are slick floor finishes and highly reflective paint for wall surfaces.

Planning Saves Lives

"In a study of accidents over a two-year period in forty-four occupied projects it has been shown that there were only 244 in 20,000 homes. This shows conclusively that planning for safety saves both money and lives," Straus said.

Accidents on the projects, which were built by the P.W.A. housing division and are now under U.S.H.A. supervision, have been so few that insurance rates have been cut drastically. The National Casualty Rating Organization announced public liability rates 50 per cent lower than manual rates formerly applicable on U.S.H.A. projects. After the projects in New York State had been in operation two and one-half years, a further experience credit reduced manual rates by another 52.9 per cent.

Fire and windstorm rates have come in for substantial downward modification due to the excellence of construction. In two southern cities projects have successfully withstood the damaging effect of hurricanes.

Loss Ratios Down

Loss ratios, instead of running to the normal 50 per cent of the premium dollar, have been running well under 15 per cent of the premium dollar.

In the checkup, eight of the 44 projects reported no accidents, and 244 accidents of all kinds were listed for the 36 projects. They range all the way from a splinter under a fingernail to property damage caused by a hurricane.

Fortunately, almost all the accidents reported resulted in only minor injuries. Scratches, bruises, black eyes, and sprains predominate. Only two fatalities were reported (both due to outside causes): one an automobile accident, the other a fall from a ladder.

U.S.H.A. projects, built with the advantage of experience gained on P.W.A. projects, will show an even lower number of accidents, it is believed, as measures are being taken to eliminate every possibility of accidents.

NEW PORTABLE HOUSE

The "haul-a-way home," a three-room, portable house selling for \$1800, designed to fit easily on a truck for short highway hauls, or a flatcar, has been produced by a Portland, Ore., realtor, *Business Week* reports. The house is ten feet wide and forty feet long and comes supplied not only with furniture, but also an electric range, refrigerator, water heater and electric heating system.

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Supreme Court Decides State Primaries Subject To Federal Regulations

The Supreme Court last Monday ruled that state primaries and nominating conventions are subject to federal regulation the same as general elections.

There was no disagreement over the constitutional right of Congress to legislate against corruption in primaries but the court split, 4 to 3, on the question whether Congress actually had done so in a broad 1870 statute making it a crime to deprive a citizen of his constitutional rights.

Louisiana Case Brings Ruling

The majority opinion, by Justice Stone, held the law covered the case of five New Orleans elections officials accused of altering ninety-seven ballots in last September's Democratic congressional primary. The minority contended otherwise.

The specific purpose of the 1870 act was to carry out the fourteenth amendment to the U. S. constitution giving Negroes the right to vote. While no question of Negro suffrage was involved in the case decided, news dispatches state that Justice Department officials expressed belief that the decision indicated the court would rule that any interference with the rights of Negroes to vote in a primary to determine candidates for federal office violated the federal statute, and that the court would hold the 1870 law applicable to any political party regulations which bar Negro voters from primaries or which require tests of party regularity.

Should the court rule in accord with the belief expressed by Justice Department officials as above indicated, it would have a revolutionary affect on election regulations in the Southern States.

Dissenting Opinion Filed

Justice Douglas in the minority opinion contended that direct primaries were unknown when the act in question was passed, that Congress "through the years" and specifically in connection with the Hatch Act of 1939 had refused to enter the field of primaries and that "this court is legislating when it takes the initiative in extending (the 1870 law) to primaries."

Justices Black and Murphy joined Douglas in the dissent. There is one vacancy on the bench, and Chief Justice Hughes did not participate, presumably because, while practicing law in 1921, he represented Senator Newberry of Michigan, in a case where the court held that Congress could not regulate primary campaign expenditures.

"MIXINGS" FOR DRINKS

Recent hot spells over large sections of the nation have turned the thoughts of great numbers toward cooling drinks. The Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation premium department is ready to help with a siphon, offered for coupons packed with union-made "Raleigh" cigarettes. The siphon is a new carafe-shaped all metal bottle of black enamel and polished chrome. It makes a quart of sparkling carbonated water, providing a ready supply of "mixings" for favorite cooling beverages.

FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS

One of the many responsibilities that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has assumed as an invaluable aid to patients in the acute stages of the disease is the free distribution of Toronto splints and Bradford frames in epidemic areas and to indigent persons, regardless of age, who may need them. Over 3000 of these appliances have been used during the past two years and the central supply depot in New York City, is ready to meet any future deserving requests for these splints and frames. There is no charge except expressage, and they can be obtained upon the request of any county chapter officer of the Foundation, or responsible person in the medical profession.

AIDS NEGRO WORKERS

The Memphis Trades and Labor Council (A.F.L.) assisted Negroes employed by the Virginia Bridge Company in organizing a shopmen's local union of iron workers, which immediately started negotiations with the company, resulting in an agreement for a pay rise of 10 cents an hour. Many rates were increased from \$16 a week to \$27.50.

LAW VIOLATION IN CITRUS PACKING

The U. S. wage-and-hour division reports that 154 out of 182 citrus fruit packing plants in California were found by its inspectors to be violating the wage-hour law. Twenty-eight firms were found to be complying. However, the division reports, operators "are promptly making corrections where pointed out." A drive is on throughout the industry for compliance.

Two Local Labor Pacts

Federal Conciliator Andrew J. Gallagher has announced settlement of two local labor disputes.

First accord was reached in the two-week strike of 100 sausage makers who belong to Local 203 (A.F.L.). Union representatives and the managements of the Hormel, Kingham and Rath packing companies agreed upon a settlement including a 10 per cent wage increase.

The other agreement was reached between officers of the Machinists Lodge No. 284 (A.F.L.) and representatives of the Brodie Meters Company, tool and die factory. A new, one-year contract covering about 150 employees provides a preferential shop, pay increases, double time and vacations.

Horrors! Mr. Vinson! Dionne Quints Strike!

A news dispatch from Callender, Ontario, this week stated that the five most famous little girls in the world disclosed—on the eve of their seventh birthday, which was Wednesday—that they had mutinied (correction, Mr. Vinson, the word was "mutinied" instead of "strike") during a Mother's Day broadcast because they thought their parents were being unfairly treated. Marie, Annette, Cecile, Emilie and Yvonne, were supposed to go through a prepared program in English. Instead, they "ad libbed" in French.

Yvonne said, "Nurse told us we were to invite the world to come and visit us. She said the invitation would be made in English on a Mother's Day program. I asked her if our own mother would be there. She said no.

"I said we wouldn't talk in English if mama couldn't be there and my sisters said so, too. When the time came, none of us spoke English. We couldn't say we hoped all the mamas in the world would be happy on Mother's Day when we knew our own mother wouldn't be."

Declares Banishing of Want and Fear a Vital Part of National Defense

The nation is faced with a job on the home front that is just as much a part of defense as is the task of producing arms and armaments to rout a physical invader, Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, Work Projects Administration, told members of the New York City branch of the Women's National Democratic Club, at a dinner meeting.

A part of the great task that lies on the home front, Mrs. Kerr declared, "is the banishment of want and fear. We cannot relax our efforts to rout them for a single day. On the contrary, our efforts must be redoubled."

Want-bred Fear Rife

There is abroad in the world today, Mrs. Kerr pointed out, "that want-bred fear which is known not only to a third of our own nation, but to much larger groups in some other lands. There is also that fear which people the world over know today—the fear of the bloodshed and destruction of aggressive warfare."

She sounded a warning to those who would believe that battlements alone offer sufficient protection to America. "We must free large numbers of our people from the fear bred of want and misery. We must arm this whole nation with health, with education, with security, and with confidence in our democratic way of life. This is our battle on the home front.

"The call to action has come. The challenge is one to test our true strength and endurance."

All Can Help

For this internal defense of America the communities must be relied upon, Mrs. Kerr asserted. "Every city and town and county," she said, "has a share in this great task of strengthening our home defense. The W.P.A. has co-operated with every community, and with the public agencies in these communities."

In closing, Mrs. Kerr urged her listeners to redouble their efforts "in the fight to make democracy a practical, living thing in the lives of all people, and not a hollow word defined in the dictionary."

Dinner-Dance by No. 226

The social event of the year for Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 will take place tomorrow (Saturday) evening when the members, their wives, sweethearts and invited guests will repair to the Whitcomb Hotel for what has become an annual get-together, which is attended by a large throng. Dinner, followed by dancing, will be among the entertainment features, and the history of other like events assures an enjoyable occasion for those in attendance.

Drivers afflicted with horn-itis frequently give the impression they have learned to drive by ear.

- SAFEWAY -
YOUR FRIENDLY
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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Writing from Kauai, T. H., where he has been residing with his daughter for more than a year, William Nagle states his health to be very good, but that he can not stand much exertion. He sends his regards to "all the gang."

W. E. Martin of the *Shopping News* left last Saturday on a two weeks' vacation, which will be spent in the southern part of the State.

A. C. Jones of the *San Jose Mercury* was visiting friends in San Francisco on Friday of last week.

Jack Bardsley, operator on the *Wall Street Journal*, is back on the job after a motoring trip which covered much of Mexico and Guatemala. Jack announces he is through with the racing game after straightening up some difficulties in connection with an attempt to outdistance another car.

Services were conducted on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Wieboldt funeral parlors, 835 Valencia street, for Marie Wilson, 21, daughter of Raymond C. Mott and a niece of C. B. Mott of this city, both members of the Typographical Union. Death came on Saturday as the result of pneumonia. Six members of San Francisco Typographical Union, L. L. Sheveland, Joseph Synder, Thomas Flynn, P. Crebassa, Don Brill and O. R. MacDonald, acted as pallbearers. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Disquieting reports from Vichy as to its collaboration with Hitler caused Vince Porrazzo, a former French citizen, to apply for membership in Free France, American branch, that he may do his bit to help General De Gaulle restore the glory that was France.

Must-a been chloroformed, opined Phil Scott, else why would so thrifty a Scot most unthriftyly spend \$700 for a made-to-order dining room set. His placidity, he admits, is ruffled and it won't calm, he fears, until and unless he finds a buyer real quickly for his old set.

A special chapel meeting elected R. G. Uribe, Johnny Duerigan and E. McClain tellers to serve on the board for the May 21 election. The chapel also voted to pay them overtime for opening the polls a while the preceding day.

Eddie Haefler asserts that Johnny Duerigan, as a vote getter, knows his onions, for by fondly patting Eddie on the shoulder just before chapel meeting Johnny coaxed a vote his way in the teller election. There ought-a be a law agin such nefarious practices, Eddie claims.

In a newsy letter to Harry Crotty, Johnny Dow, ex-ad doer, says his part of the country, Cave Junction, Ore., has a gold rush on, and conversations open and close, and sometimes solely consist, of new locations found or big prices paid for prospect claims.

Sincere Thanks to Members of San Francisco Typographical Union

for splendid support given candidates
indorsed by the San Francisco Progressive
Club during the campaign and at
the polls Wednesday, May 21.

★

San Francisco Progressive Club

J. W. Chaudet, President J. M. Sullivan, Secretary

Dow tells that while he was having some dental work done his tooth extractor said he'd just sold his claim for \$15,000. But for all that, Johnny ruefully admitted, the dentist didn't forget to extract \$2 from him.

Our auto racing apprentice, Bobby Garner, is in Indianapolis to watch the speed demons in the Memorial Day classic on the Speedway, nothing else, Bobby says, giving him a like thrill. Enjoying an enviable reputation as a driver himself, Bobby seldom passes up an opportunity to see others cleaving the ozone at top speed.

Finally the M. D.'s got out their cleavers and saws and went to work on R. G. Uribe—this notwithstanding a former report in these veracious columns that the long-knived boys had already opened him up. Something intervened, however, and action was postponed until last Monday. . . . And Monday was the day Mrs. Eddie Porter, who has been visiting relatives in the East the last couple of months, selected for her homecoming, with several of her cronies waiting at the depot to welcome her. . . . The wonder man, Ed Lowe, after a session of sickness, got on the job. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Harold Krueger, with Carl Madsen, got out far enough to get plenty of salmon, and returning home found Harold's mother up from San Diego on a visit. . . . Herb Hail intends to take a lengthy layoff while he has some medical work done.

Golf News—By Joe W. Chaudet

Shooting a very snappy 73 over the Sharp Park course, Frank Forst of the *Examiner* composing room, led the contingent of golfers that participated in the monthly tournament of the Golf Association held last Sunday. Not being content with being low man for the day, Frank proceeded to win the top award in the hole-in-one contest, by planting one within 6 feet of the flag to win this event, that was put on for the benefit of the Maple Leaf fund of the British War relief. Frank's handicap of 4 gave him a 69 net for his day's work, while his gross of 73 was just 1 over par for the shortened Sharp Park course. Running Frank a very close first was Ralph Iusi, who had a net of 70 to win second place honors, while "Uncle" Cy Stright was finishing up the champ class contenders by finishing third with a net of 71.

"Coach" Charlie Russell of Stockton had a very good day on the course, and came wandering in with a net 70, that led the Class A players by a goodly margin. Charlie was a double winner, in that he also won his match in the match play championship, and all in all had quite a day. R. Kimbrough had a gross 91, giving him a net of 71, that was good for runner-up honors in the A class, while George Gallick was taking down the third spot with a net of 72. Frederick Leach was another double winner for the day, his net of 75 blows being good enough to win first place in Class B, and in his match Fred succeeded in downing his second round opponent in smart fashion. "Big Ed" Wynkoop, who it seems is a sure bet to win every month, was the second best in Class B, with a net 76, while Larry Ullo tied with Ed in net scores but was a few strokes above him in the gross column, to wind up the Class B winners.

Leading the Class C group was a comparative newcomer to Association affairs, but it seems that it didn't take him very long to get into the winners' circle in his group. Last month a runner-up, this month the leader. Tim Godfrey is he, and like Luke Lansberry, who finished right behind him, Tim has been out playing and practicing and has been progressing in excellent fashion, as his score attests. Tim had a 73 net, while Luke Lansberry was in second place with a 76, and Ray Moore wound up the

Class C boys with a net 89. Barney Weisinger, H. Nelson, and Cap Duncan were "blind draw" guest flight winners in that order.

The second round of the match play championship saw most of the matches going according to form, with no startling upsets as were recorded in the first round. The closest thing to an upset was the excellent playing of Charlie Russell, who put out Verne McDill by a 6 and 5 margin. Charlie was on his game, while Mac was a little sour, and therein lies the tale. The closest match of the day was the Bob Smith-Wayne Dye affair that went to the eighteenth green before Wayne won by a 1-up margin. The Watson-George Gallick match was a close affair until the thirteenth hole, when Howard plastered a couple out of bounds that saw George taking a 2-up lead, and he was never headed. Brother Larry Gallick came through in his match with Luke Lansberry, winning by a 3 and 2 margin. Luke couldn't quite give Larry the working over that he administered to R. Kimbrough at La Rinconada and the 14 strokes difference in Luke's La Rinconada score and Sharp Park score made quite a difference in the outcome. Ron Cameron and Emil Baffico had quite a match, with Cameron coming out on top by a 3 and 2 margin. Al Teel, playing in his first match play tournament, gave the Association secretary a merry time before succumbing on the seventeenth green by a 2 and 1 margin. As stated above, Fred Leach won his second round match, defeating Joseph Mead by a 4 and 3 lead, while "Steamer" Nicholson took Lloyd Connell in their match by a duplicate score of 4 and 3. Quarter final matches will be printed in this column shortly.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The many who are away on vacation, or for other reasons, were unable to attend the S.F.W.A. dance on May 24, missed a good time. Especially enjoyable was the musical program featuring the songs of Mrs. Ina L. Rickard, proofreader on the *San Francisco News*.

The S.F.W.A. label committee reports that its next work will be the Proctor & Gamble campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Donelin left Monday, May 26, on a combination second honeymoon and sightseeing automobile trip through Washington and Oregon, going the inland route with intent to return via the coastwise route. There is a possibility that the Donelins will go on into Canada, though they are still undecided on that.

Mr. and Mrs. William Welding, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donelin, have left their honeymoon apartment and will occupy the Donelin home during their month's absence.

Mrs. Dave Anley left Tuesday evening for La Honda, where she will join Mr. Anley, who started his two weeks' vacation there last Saturday, May 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Bailey celebrated their thirteenth wedding anniversary May 15 by attending a dinner-dance. The Baileys' new home received the anniversary gift this time, in the form of a new dining room set and drapes.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mead are enjoying a visit from Mr. Mead's brother and his wife from North Dakota.

The label committee is writing up its last report to the Northern California Typographical Conference to be held in San Jose next Saturday and Sunday, May 31 and June 1.

HAVE YOU AN INVENTION?

The National Inventors' Council of the Commerce Department has asked inventors to bear in mind that almost any new industrial idea is of interest to the army and navy. In a statement, the Council said that "vast numbers of industrial companies, laboratories, engineering firms and inventors are engaged in the task of developing new products and processes for commercial use, but many fail to realize the application that these inventions may have to the needs of the armed services."

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

In I.T.U. referendum, held May 21, on re-affiliation with A.F.L., San Francisco Mailers' Union voted 18 in favor to 53 against. Secretary-Treasurer Joseph P. Bailey defeated Frank Raubinger, foreman of the *Call-Bulletin*, for delegate to the forthcoming I.T.U. convention at Vancouver.

New York Typographical Union No. 6 voted 3223 in favor to 3228 against re-affiliation with the A.F.L. For president of "Big Six" (N. Y. Typos): James A. McCann, 1014; Elmer Brown (incumbent), 2659; William Ward, 1927; James P. Redmond, 1397. Vice-president: Frank E. Cozzolino (incumbent), 2599; Lawrence H. Victory, 2189; E. J. Byrnes, 1157; R. H. Eagle, 1021. W. J. S. Anderson, Daniel J. Newman, Daniel J. McCauley and John P. Meade were elected delegates to the I.T.U. convention. The New York *Daily News* chapel (printers) voted 216 in favor to 254 against re-affiliation with A.F.L.

The vote of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 on proposition to re-affiliate with the A.F.L., which was 343 in favor to 460 against, would indicate the proposition will be defeated.

Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9, on proposition to re-affiliate with the A.F.L.: Yes, 40; No, 56. President Bassett was re-elected. For vice-president there will be a run-off between Jack McKinney and H. Yates. J. A. Breslin was elected recording secretary, and R. M. Hudson was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

BRIDGES TRAILS IN FOUR LOCALS

Robert T. Baker of Portland led Harry Bridges, the incumbent, by more than 2 to 1 on the ballots of four Puget Sound locals for president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen (C.I.O.), according to a report from the secretary of Seattle Local No. 1-19. The vote is being taken among the locals on the Pacific Coast.

DENVER TEAMSTERS

A triple victory was won in Denver last week when Frank Burke, representative of Teamsters No. 435, successfully negotiated signed contracts with the Butler Paper Company, the Dixon Paper Company, and the Plotkin Brothers Paper Company, covering approximately thirty drivers and warehousemen. The agreements call for a union shop, substantial wage increases, a forty-hour week, time and one-half for all overtime work and holidays and vacations with pay.

OUT-OF-TOWN ATTRACTIONS

Memorial Day week-end attractions in places adjacent to San Francisco are the following: San Mateo Gymkhana Club's annual horse show (Friday) with morning, afternoon and evening shows Saturday, and a matinee Sunday at 1:45. Two rodeo performances and a horse show will be features of the county fair at Mariposa. Many cruisers will race from Sacramento and San Francisco to Stockton as part of the annual Port Stockton regatta, May 30-June 1. Days of Kit Carson, including a parade and rodeo, will be held in Jackson, Amador county, June 1.

CRIME UNDER THE NAZIS

For listening to foreign radio broadcasts and sharing with his neighbors the news he thus heard, a German has been beheaded as a "traitor." Other Germans languish in jail merely for listening to foreign news which the nazi government forbids them to hear because it contradicts the calumnies and optimistic lies put out by nazi propaganda. This is the "new order" that Hitler would substitute for the freedom enjoyed under democracy. To seek facts and share knowledge of them brings the seeker to the headsman's block. Murder, on the other hand, if committed in the nazi interests, brings honor and reward, as in the case of the assassins of Dollfuss, whose graves Hitler decorated, and the Beuthen murderers, whom as chancellor he released and recompensed.—*New York Times*.

SCHMELING IS PARACHUTIST

Max Schmeling, the former world's heavyweight champion, who joined Germany's famed parachute armies on the outbreak of the European war, has been located on the battlefield as one of the thousands of air-borne troops which invaded the island of Crete last week.

LEADS IN AID TO NEEDY

California led the nation in payments to its needy aged persons during April, and almost half of the payments went to Los Angeles County residents, the California Taxpayers' Association reports. Of 154,527 persons cared for at a cost of \$5,844,102, 63,677 were in Los Angeles County, and their cost was \$2,396,998.

SMALL PAY TO INJURED

In a series of articles criticizing the inadequate remuneration for workers injured in industry under the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation laws the *Philadelphia Record* charges that "victims of industrial accidents in this State get only 54 cents compensation out of every dollar their employers pay for workmen's compensation insurance. The rest—46 cents—is chalked up by the private insurance companies as profit, administrative expense, costs and rebates."

A RECORD GAS CONSUMPTION

An all-time record for gasoline consumption in California was established during the month of April. According to records made public by Richard E. Collins, chairman of the Board of Equalization, the taxable gallonage of gasoline consumed during the month amounted to 181,752,910 on which levies totaling \$5,452,587.33 were assessed. This tax total represented a gain of 16.18 per cent over the same month of the previous year.

Gate Bridge Four Years Old

San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge celebrated its fourth birthday this week. Four years ago, on May 27, the world's longest single span was thrown open to pedestrians during the colorful Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, and to vehicular traffic the next morning.

Since the mammoth span opened, more than 16,000,000 vehicles have passed over the gate, with the total revenue of about \$8,000,000, averaging \$5421 a day. Of the total traffic, about 14,000,000 have been passenger automobiles, 1,000,000 trucks, 800,000 non-revenue government vehicles and the remainder busses, motorcycles and other units.

Union Label Toilet Articles

"Yankee Heritage" is the trade-name of a complete line of new toilet articles which are manufactured and distributed by Gay, Inc., 1021 N. Las Palmas, Hollywood. These products are the only cosmetics on the market carrying the union label, which denotes that they are made under 100 per cent union conditions.

On account of their superb quality, "Yankee Heritage" toiletries are receiving every consideration from women's auxiliaries in Los Angeles and throughout the nation. This enthusiastic acceptance and hearty co-operation received from the members of these auxiliaries have been the means of inaugurating a plan by the manufacturer through which women's auxiliaries can sell these products and obtain a retailer's profit for their auxiliary treasuries.

Full information can be obtained by writing to I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, 202 A.F.L. building, Washington, D. C., or directly to the manufacturer named above.

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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the election held on Tuesday the following were elected: President, Rene Battaglini; vice-president, G. Patran; secretary, Joseph Bader; recording secretary, J. Hagel; business agents (three), Joseph Bardi, Max Mayer and Joseph Moore. Results for other officers will be given next week.

At the union meeting of May 22 the minutes of the executive board, and all recommendations contained therein, were concurred in by the members.

The minutes of the Local Joint Board were likewise accepted as read and it was decided that instead of detaching one of our regular business agents the union would put on a special organizer to work on hotel matters and pay the expenses from its treasury. Brother McDowell, who is acting as secretary for Hotel Workers No. 283, was given the floor to explain the situation that exists in the hotels among the miscellaneous workers and he announced the mass meeting which was held at Eagles' hall last Wednesday evening.

The secretary reported that the final proposals had been sent to the employers in regard to the new hotel agreement which we are trying to negotiate, and that meetings had been held with officials of the Woman's Athletic Club and a contract drawn up which he had hopes would be signed by the date of our next meeting.

The secretary also reported that progress had been made in the organization of workers employed by the "B & G" Sandwich Shops and that action would at last be taken against this firm which has given us plenty of trouble during the past few years. However, it seems that this firm will not yield without a fight, so at 5 a. m. on Monday pickets were placed on all the seven houses operated by the "B & G" firm, and we ask that all organized workers give us their full co-operation by telling their friends to stay out of the "B & G" houses. Solidarity of the workers is what will convince this outfit. We want to impress this upon our friends, because the management has stubbornly refused over a long period of time to deal with our union, and this campaign is a "last resort" action by the union against the firm's attitude.

Don't forget! Whenever you make a purchase see to it that you buy union made goods and that the clerk who serves you wears a union button.

Blind Women Run Phone Exchange

A Braille telephone switchboard for blind operators has been developed by the Bell Telephone Company and installed at the Institution for the Blind at Overbrook, Pa.

The switchboard, instead of having lights to guide the operator, is arranged so that when a call comes in a buzzer signals the operator and a plunger on the line is elevated one-eighth of an inch.

Trained fingers find the "up" plunger and another jack is located by Braille characters. Another buzzer sounds when a conversation is finished.

Rastus was in trouble again, and the sheriff asked him if he were guilty or not guilty. "Guilty, suh, I think," replied Rastus, "but I'd better be tried to make sure of it."

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TERMS TO PLEASE YOU AT LACHMAN BROS.

S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 4304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 23, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley arriving later.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, May 23, 1941.) Called to order at 7 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. Members present were: Sister Tuoto, Brothers White, Schurba, Ballerini, Bregante, Piccini, Cruz, Cortesi and Rotell. The following delegates were examined and after giving proof of citizenship were found to have the necessary labels: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, C. P. Soules. Butchers No. 115, George Mesure. Casket Workers No. 94, Edward Candage. Printing Pressmen No. 24, George G. Spooner. Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791, McKay D. Hunt. Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, Dan Rossetto. Street Carmen Division 518, John B. Mooney. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Beauticians No. 12, thanking the Council for the assistance given their organization in signing up the Shangri-La Beauty Shop at 1677 Washington street. Hotel, Apartment Clerks and Office Employees No. 283, thanking the Council for its letter promising support in their fight with the C.I.O. Molders No. 164, thanking Council for its assistance in reaching settlement with the James Graham Manufacturing Company of Newark, Calif. Federal Labor Union No. 18545 of Sheboygan, Wis., announcing that its nearly seven-year-old strike against the Kohler Company of Kohler, Wis., has been terminated on satisfactory terms.

Donation to the Howard Automobile Case Fund: Automotive Machinists No. 1305, \$10.

Donation to the British Trade Unionists' Fund: Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, \$15.

Donation to the Agricultural and Citrus Workers' Strike Fund: Grocery Clerks No. 648, \$25; Waitresses No. 48, \$100.

Donations to the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund: Sailors' Union of the Pacific, \$200; Waitresses No. 48, \$100.

Bills were read and ordered paid after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against Mrs. Stern, 2100 Pacific avenue. Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, asking that twenty-five paint manufacturers be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and strike sanction be given if the employers refuse (1) union shop clause,

(2) 10 cents per hour general wage increase retroactive to May 25, 1941.

Requests Complied With: Communication from Peter D. Kristich, manager of the San Francisco office of the Department of Employment, State of California, inclosing copy of the letter they are mailing to unions not concerned with defense work and also a copy of the questionnaire to be completed by any members who might be interested; there may be many men who are working in trades not concerned with national defense and who, through previous experience or training in that field, may wish to return to their original trade. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting that the Dutchess Sandwich Company be taken off the "We Don't Patronize" list and stating that the Morning Glory Sandwich Company has also signed their agreement; members should keep these firms in mind when in need of their product. From the emergency personnel committee of the San Francisco Civil Defense Council (Harry Ivory, chairman), inviting Secretary O'Connell to attend their meeting Tuesday, May 27, at 2 p. m. in Room 221, Hotel St. Francis. Delegate S. W. Douglas was appointed to take Mr. O'Connell's place.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, May 19, 1941.) Called to order at 8 o'clock by Vice-Chairman Haggerty; S. W. Douglas, secretary pro tem. In the matter of the request for strike sanction by Operating Engineers No. 64 against the San Francisco Casing Company, 419 Mendell street, both sides were represented, as well as Butchers No. 508; the Engineers' union had asked a 10 per cent increase for one of their members employed by this company and the firm had discharged the man; your committee recommends that the union and the employer get together in an effort to adjust this matter. In the matter of Metal Polishers No. 128, requesting the Council's aid and advice in securing jurisdiction over all helpers in the plating room, the Council regards this as a purely jurisdictional question, involving several unions, and your committee recommends that these unions get together and make an effort to settle it locally. In the matter of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, requesting strike sanction against the Bear Photo Company, 330 Grove street, Jack Maltster and H. P. Perazzo represented the union; no one appeared for the employer; the union requested that a member of the executive committee be appointed to sit in their negotiation meeting Thursday, May 22, at 3 p. m.; S. W. Douglas was appointed to represent the Council in this negotiation meeting. In the matter of Building Service Employees No. 87, asking strike sanction against the Crystal Palace Market, Charles Hardy and John Depo represented the union; the employer was represented by Mr. McAllister of the Crystal Palace Market and Mr. Storie of the Employers' Council; the janitors have not had a raise in pay in this market for 18 years; your committee recommends that another meeting be held between the union and the employer in an effort to adjust the matter, the meeting to be held on Friday, May 23, at 11 a. m. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, asking for strike sanction against Pierre's Restaurant, 447 Pine street, representatives of the Local Joint Board were present on behalf of the unions and Mr. Storie and Mr. Feeley of the Employers' Council represented Pierre's Restaurant;

the unions contend that Pierre's is not complying with their new wage scale; a meeting was arranged for sometime this week between the two parties in an endeavor to reach an adjustment. In the matter of the Local Joint Board and their complaints against the Brayton Hotel, 50 Turk street, Mr. and Mrs. Mulpeter and their attorney, J. H. Brill, represented the employers; a further conference was arranged between the management and the union (Local 283) in an endeavor to adjust these complaints. In the matter of the United Whelan Company, 701 Bryant street, Mr. Storie and Mr. Feeley of the Employers' Council represented the management, and a committee from the Local Joint Board represented the unions; it was agreed to lay this matter over one week, awaiting the outcome of the Pierre's Restaurant matter. In the matter of Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the Dutch Bakery and Delicatessen, 2123 Taraval street, Brother Jinkerson represented the union and Mr. and Mrs. Van Der Kooy, proprietors, appeared in their own behalf; the latter are requesting that their employees be re-classified, allowing the management to pay a lower wage scale; the matter was held in committee one week, pending another conference between the two parties. The matter of Wall's Grocery, 5001 California street, will be held in committee pending result of a meeting to be held during the week; the union complained that Mr. Wall is not paying the scale to one employee. San Francisco Newspaper Pressmen No. 4 submitted copy of their proposal to the Phillips & Van Orden company for the Council's approval; your committee recommends that this agreement be approved, subject to the indorsement of the international union, and with the usual admonition; J. Vernon Burke represented the union. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 reported that their controversy with Mrs. R. Stirling, 1245 California street and 75 Buena Vista avenue, had been settled. The Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requested that the office of the San Francisco Labor Council send a letter to Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283, to be read at their mass meeting Wednesday night, May 21; the purpose, to pledge support of the Council to Local 283 in their fight against the C.I.O.; your committee recommends that the request be complied with. The executive committee recommends that there be no meeting of the Council on Friday, May 30, due to its being Decoration Day. Meeting adjourned at 11:35 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Teachers No. 61—Reported on teachers at Samuel Gompers School. Local Joint Board of Culinary Crafts—Will protect Local 283 in its fight to circumvent the raid of C.I.O. on their membership; will conduct a campaign to organize the B & G Sandwich Shops in this city. Musicians No. 6—Request all to assist them by patronizing theaters and other places employing human music, especially the Golden Gate Theater and the Embassy Theater. Knit Goods Workers No. 191—Are still on strike at Gantner & Mattern Company; request all to not patronize stores selling their goods; Bond Clothing Company is one of them; their international president visited San Francisco and made an effort to settle the strike, with no success. Warehousemen No. 860—Are attempting to organize Bond Clothing Company.

New Business—Moved that the educational committee investigate the elimination of vocational education at Samuel Gompers School; carried.

Receipts, \$625; Expenses, \$879.59.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Locals of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers in New York City have a total membership of nearly 50,000.

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Fleming Warns Against Communities Promoting Exploitation of Workers

Inviting industry to exploit low wage labor markets is disastrous, Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the federal wage-and-hour division, told Mississippi bankers at their convention at Biloxi.

"Small rural communities," said General Fleming, "which once served as trading centers for fruitful agricultural communities, find themselves hard pressed when agriculture declines. They are especially prone to turn to industrialization as the solution to their problem."

New Shop Solves Nothing

"But it is easy to forget that the new factory building in itself solves nothing. It has no beneficent significance unless the people who work in it are going to be better off than they were before. Otherwise the town is importing, along with the factory, congestion, slum conditions, new problems of community sanitation, and new problems of financing health, police and fire protection."

"Almost every town has some advantage to offer to at least one type of industry. One has excellent railroad facilities; another is on navigable water; another is near the source of certain necessary raw materials; another possesses advantages of climate or proximity to the mass market. Some towns can offer a combination of several attractions, all legitimate."

"But if the only, or principal, attraction offered is an abundant supply of cheap docile labor, look out! For if the manufacturer has been coaxed in merely to exploit the poor you are compounding human misery and making worse the conditions you are trying to cure."

Subsidies Often Provided

"Very frequently the invitation to the manufacturer carries with it some sort of direct subsidy. Sometimes the local chamber of commerce places at his disposal a factory building, rent free. Sometimes the town itself bonds its people to raise the funds to put up the factory building. Sometimes the town furnishes free light, free power, and free heat."

"In one New England city an enterprising chamber of commerce bought for taxes a factory building that had been abandoned by a rubber concern. Then it induced a 'runaway' shoe manufacturer to set up shop in the building under a contract which assured him free rent for ten years, free heat, free sewage privileges, and then threw in the free services of a night watchman for good measure."

"The watchman worked from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. every night including Sundays, or a total of eighty-four hours a week, for which he was paid by the chamber of commerce the munificent sum of \$10 a week. Naturally, on that wage, he couldn't keep up the payments on his home and lost it."

Joke on the Chamber

"Labor in the factory was paid \$2 or \$3 a week, and after an investigation by the wage-and-hour division the employer was forced to pay them in restitution the difference between what they had received and what they should have received under the law. But when it came to the night watchman, the division

billed his employer—the chamber of commerce—for \$650, the back wages due him."

"That gave the boys in the chamber several sleepless nights during which they reached the conclusion that perhaps their enterprise in attracting a sweatshop industry wasn't much of a service to the town after all."

"From our files I could cite numerous instances to show that the offering of something for nothing in an effort to attract sweatshop industries seldom works out to the advantage of the town that pays the subsidy. The steady, reliable, dependable manufacturer isn't looking for something for nothing. He is perfectly willing to pay his way. And the fellow who has to be bribed to set up shop in the town usually isn't worth having. Paying subsidies to him is an injustice to every other businessman who does have to pay his own way."

1942 AUTO PLATES

The familiar orange and black scheme in California automobile plates will be missing in 1942. Next year's plates will have a dark maroon background with white letters. This combination of colors is said to have a high degree of visibility.

Hails Aid to British Labor

President Roosevelt hailed the current nation-wide campaign of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor as "most welcome" in a letter addressed to Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the committee.

Purpose of the committee is to collect contributions in money and supplies from trade unions in this country in support of the British trade unions. The committee is co-operating with the British War Relief Society.

The committee is now functioning in all parts of the country through special committees appointed by central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The American workers have taken the cause of British labor to their hearts," Woll said, "and are showing great enthusiasm and initiative in efforts to provide substantial relief for the British working people, who are in the very front ranks of the fighters against totalitarian tyranny."

Idle Coal Miners Ask About Needs for Defense

Two hundred and twenty miners at Gillespie, Ill., would like the Government to explain about national defense needs.

Employed by the Perry Coal Company, they quit work March 31 when the Appalachian agreement expired. The same day a fire broke out in the old works. For four weeks, thirty-three men worked constantly to wall off the fire and build a new air course. The mine was ready to operate when they finished their battle.

Under the retroactive agreement, the miners are prepared to resume work. But the company has boarded up the mine and announced that it will not be worked all summer.

The miners, members of Local 34, Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.), have written to Chairman William H. Davis of the National Defense Mediation Board, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Governor Dwight H. Green, and Representative Evan Howell of Illinois as follows:

"According to press reports, we understand that the defense program of the United States is suffering due to a coal shortage. We are requesting information as to why this mine, capable of producing 1200 tons of coal and employing 220 experienced coal miners, has been closed down and boarded up for the summer and will not produce one pound of defense coal. We, as coal miners, want to know why we can't produce coal for our country in its need."

CANDIDATES FOR TITLE

A gang of thieves who stole flowers from graves in Chicago cemeteries and then sold them are believed in the running for the title of "meanest thief." The gang is said to have built up an annual \$100,000 "business" by keeping track of obituary columns. Police nabbed three men driving a truck filled with stolen floral pieces and said they admitted taking \$1000 worth of flowers from a cemetery during the darkness before dawn.

Ominous note in auto dealer's window display: "The man who drives one of our cars will drive no other."

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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Fifth Column Activities Among U. S. Employees Says Congressman Dies

Chairman Dies of the special house committee to investigate un-American activities has charged that "an effective fifth column" involving "hundreds" of federal employees is operating in Washington through "communist 'front' organizations."

Announcing a "final showdown" on the question of government workers supporting the allegedly subversive organizations, Dies said results of a three-year investigation of communist infiltration into the federal government would be revealed at public hearings in Washington.

His committee has obtained the full membership lists of five "communist 'front' organizations" operating in the District of Columbia, in addition to partial lists of the members of a dozen other such groups, Dies said.

"Hundreds of federal government employees are still involved in the activities of these Moscow-controlled groups," he added. "Their continued presence on the government payroll means that the American taxpayers are, in effect, subsidizing an aid-to-Hitler program."

He said his committee also had a list of federal employees "who own Soviet government bonds and regularly receive interest payments from the Soviet government."

It was expected that the lists of names mentioned by Mr. Dies would be made public during the hearings before a special sub-committee, headed by Representative Starnes of Alabama.

One of the primary purposes of the hearings, it was understood, is to delve into the affairs of the American Peace Mobilization, sponsor of the current "peace" picketing in front of the White House.

Dies said evidence before the committee showed "a complete interlocking of personnel" among the directors and membership of "these numerous communist 'front' organizations," and that membership of the disbanded American League for Peace and Democracy had "gone over en masse" to other groups involved in the current investigation.

In a bitter denunciation, Dies said their programs, policies and tactics parallel those of the communist party itself and that the communist and nazi party "lines" have become "identical in every important respect."

"Whoever serves Stalin in this emergency serves Hitler," he added. "There is no longer any doubt that Stalin's fifth column is Hitler's fifth column. The most immediate benefits of communist sabotage and agitation in this country are those which accrue to Hitler."

"The extent to which communists and communist sympathizers have been able to obtain employment in the federal government has created a shocking situation, whose only meaning is that an effective fifth column, directed from Moscow, has been, and still is, operating under the very shadow of the dome of the nation's capitol."

After asserting that "the time has come when we must have a final showdown on the question of our federal government's employees participating in the activities of communist 'front' organizations," Dies warned that the "fellow travelers" and "so-called innocents" in such groups must bear full responsibility "for their continued association with a subversive movement which threatens the very existence of democratic institutions in this country." He said they have had almost three years "in which to see the light."

UPHOLSTERERS WIN STRIKE

Striking members of the Upholsterers' International Union at Atlanta, Ga., won a 5 per cent wage increase from Knott & Carmichael, furniture manufacturers, and work was resumed. The strike was called April 14.

REJECTS AMENDED BILL

The State Senate has refused to concur in Assembly amendments to a bill by Senator Hays of Fresno, making collective bargaining contracts enforceable in court, and the measure now goes to free conference. Labor representatives had announced the Assembly amendments made the measure more acceptable.

ACCEPT OFFICIAL'S RESIGNATION

At the last regular meeting of the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117, held on May 13, the membership voted to accept the resignation of Business Agent Harry C. Lewis, effective as of June 1. The announcement of Harry C. Lewis' resignation was made by Philip J. Deredi, secretary of the union, who stated that Mr. Lewis had been in ill health for some time and deemed his resignation to be in the best interests of the union. Local 117 covers all office buildings and department stores in the City and County of San Francisco and is affiliated to the Building Service Employees' International Union.

I.T.U. Election

Scattered returns have been received in San Francisco, from various cities throughout the country in the International Typographical Union referendum election on a proposal for re-affiliation of that union with the A.F.L. On Tuesday these combined figures showed 11,092 in favor and 14,378 against the proposal. Included in these figures were New York, Chicago, Boston, Houston, Cincinnati, Washington, St. Louis, Miami and some twenty other of the larger locals. They did not include a number of California unions, whose votes indicated opposition to the measure. It was thought that 50,000 ballots had been cast throughout the U. S. and Canada.

Boost for Detroit Street Carmen

The new agreement negotiated by the Division 26 of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees for the municipally-owned system in Detroit carries improved working conditions for the employees, a total increase in payroll of \$368,000, and especially benefits operators having runs which spread over eleven hours in any one day.

The wage provision calls for the additional payment of one-half cent for each minute the spread extends over eleven hours and one cent for each minute the spread exceeds twelve hours. Under these new conditions many of the operators will receive as much as \$1.50 additional each day.

Other improvements include a guarantee of three hours' pay for operators who are asked to report for work, and the payment of travel time between sections of a swing run. The question of increasing hourly wage rates, vacations and overtime provisions will be submitted to arbitration. All employees now receive ten days' vacation with pay.

Laundry Workers Gain \$500,000 Wage Increase

William J. Donovan, president of the Laundry Workers' International Union (A.F.L.), announces that the workers in various laundries in Detroit have ratified a two-year contract guaranteeing approximately 5000 employees in metropolitan Detroit increases in wages totaling about half a million dollars a year.

In addition to the wage increases the new contract includes one week's vacation with pay, seniority rights, a closed union shop, blanket raise in pay for every worker; time and one-half pay for overtime, based on a forty-eight hour week; the minimum wages now existing to be increased next year, a military service clause with full seniority rights, including time served in the army.

The contract also guarantees no strikes or lockouts before arbitration. In case no agreement is reached, any judge of a court of record shall be appointed to act as an impartial observer.

The Laundry Linen Drivers' Union also negotiated a new contract with a guarantee of a minimum weekly wage of \$47.

TO RECOMMEND PAY RATE

Appointment of a committee to meet in Washington on June 10 to recommend a new minimum wage for the women's apparel industry has been announced by the federal wage-hour administrator. David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W., will head the employee representatives.

ANOTHER LONG FIGHT WON

After nearly six years of fighting the Wagner Labor Act, resisting an N.L.R.B. order, and being charged with contempt by a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the Boss Manufacturing Company of Kewanee, Ill., signed a contract with Local No. 85, International Glove Workers' Union of America, covering about 300 employees.

MILLIONS INADEQUATELY FED

Declaring that 45,000,000 poorly paid Americans are not getting adequate diets, Federal Security Administrator McNutt revealed that the conference held in Washington this week on nutrition would consider a plan for subsidized consumption to "provide a relatively inexpensive method" for increasing "our national nutritional efficiency."

RESTAURANT PATRONS GET BREAK

An estimated \$6,000,000-a-year tax savings for Californians who eat their meals in restaurants was voted 44 to 16 by the Assembly last Monday. It passed a bill by Assemblyman Lee T. Bashore to exempt food sold in restaurants from the state sales tax. Assemblyman Harrison Call of San Mateo County gave notice he would move to reconsider the vote on the bill.

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